CONCORD, Mass., July 18.-To-day was Concord and Lexington day with the Christian Endeavorers, and thousands made a pilgrimage to these historic spots. The special trains bearing the pilgrims stopped over an hour at Lexington before reaching this village, and the visitors were entertained and shown about the town by the Lex-

ington society. At Concord a large number of guides, members of the local Endeavor societies, conducted the visitors to the different points of interest.

At the Wayside Inn, Mrs. Daniel Lathrop, the national president of the Children of the Revolution, held a reception for the Children of the American Revolution and the Junior En-

deavorers. Rev. Frances E. Clarke, founder and president of the Christian Endeavor movement, and his wife, who is the president of the Juniors: Rev. T. R. Hamlin, one of the trustees of the united society and pastor of the Presbyterian church in Washington, D. C., with his family: Dr. Alden the husband of "Pansy" and many other prominent people in the work, assisted Mrs. Lathrop. The local Endeavorers furnished patriotic music for the occasion. The town hall was used for headquarters for the visitors, the First Parish church was open all day and the visitors were allowed to stand where Sam Adams stood in the historic provisional congress.

The Wright tavern was also open, and the visitors partook of lemonade over the original bar where Maj. Pitclairn drank the morning of April 19,

The whole town was at the service of the Endeavorers, and the Concord society made the visit one to be long remembered. The business men of the town decorated for the occasion, and the Christian Endeavor flag is seen everywhere.

THE NEW CONGRESS

Is Now Short Seven of Its Original Members Elect.

WASHINGTON, July 18 .- The Fiftyfourth congress is but a few days more than four months old, and but seven months have elapsed since the election of its members, and yet there have been seven casualties in the ranks of the house of representatives chosen last November, five by death and two by resignation. The latter include Representatives J. C. Burroughs, republican, of the Third Michigan district, who was chosen senator to succeed the late Senator Francis B. Stockbridge, and his successor has been elected in the person of Alfred Milne. Also Representative J. P. Black, democrat, of the Tenth Georgia district, who resigned in consequence of reports that his election had been secured by unfair or improper means. He will go before the people again, so that they may make it clear whether they desire that he or Populist "Tom" Watson represent

Those who have died include, beside Representative Frederick Remann, of the Eighth Illinois district, the follow-

Myron B. Wright, republican, of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania district; November 31, 1894. James H. Codding has been elected to fill the vacancy. Phillip S. Post, republican, of the

Tenth Illinois district; January 6, 1895. His place was filled by George W. Prince. Messrs. Wright and Post were mem-

bers of the Fifty-third congress at the time of their death. Andrew J. Campbell, republican, of

the Tenth New York district; December 6, 1894.

William Cogswell, republican, Sixth Massachusetts district; May 22. Mr. Campbell was elected in Gen.

Daniel Sickels' old district in New York and his successor is likely to be a democrat. In the other two cases there is no change expected in the political bias of the new representa-

WAGNER PALACE CARS

Used as a Means of Smuggling Contraband

DETROIT, Mich., July 18.-Herbert Johnson, of Windsor, who was released only two months ago after serving a term for smuggling Chinese into this country, was arrested late last night at the Fort Street union depot by Treasury Agent E. O. Wood and Inspector Kennary. He was caught in the act of smuggling four Chinese over in the Wagner sleeping car. Conductor Frederick R. Lincoln, of Buffalo, and Porter Charles McLain, of Chicago, and the four celestials. Lee Sin, Lee Shook, Lee Hung and Lee Ping, none of whom can speak a word of English, were also arrested and locked up in the county jail.

The capture was the result of continued diligent work on the part of Wood and Kennary, who had been trying to fathom the peculiar manner in which Chinese were being smuggled into this country.

When the officers went through the car Tuesday night the porter locked the stateroom door, saying it was occupied by ladies. The conductor affirmed this statement. The officers insisted on entering, and found Johnson and the four Chinese occupying the berths. The arrests followed.

COSTLY FIRES

At Oswego, Ill. - Elevator and Stock Barns Burned.

AUBORA, Ill., July 1. - Fire destroyed the grain elevator belonging to Thomas Wayne & Son, of Oswego, Tuesday night. Twenty-five thousand bushels of oats were consumed. Loss, \$15,000;

Lightning set fire to the immense barns of Shaw's stock farm Tuesday night, destroying three of them to- and Lewis Morris, took a train for gether with immense quantity of hay | Windsor yesterday afternoon and were d grain. Several nead of stock also burned Loss \$10,000.

FIVE MEN SCALDED

By an Explosion on the Torpedo Boat

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 18 .-Shortly after noon yesterday the lighthouse steamer Cactus came steaming up the harbor at the top of her speed, the cause of which was made known as soon as the vessel reached the pier. She had on board five men from the engineer's department of the torpedo boat Ericsson, who had been terribly scalded by the bursting of the exhaust steampipe while the vessel was trying who was to have been hung at midher speed off Bartlett's reef.

THE GREAT DEBATE.

a Acrimonious Exchange of Personalities Marks the Opening of the Day's Talk-The Congress which Demonetized Silves Denounced as Corrupt by Mr. Harvey and Defended by Mr. Horr-Adjourned Until

CHICAGO, July 18 .-- In the opening exchange of personalities, among other things Mr. Harvey said:

"Mr. Horr and numerous employes newspaper concerns and other corporations are in part, many of them, representing their honest convictions, and I accord that to the honorable gentleman from New York. Many of them never stop to analyze the question, the great principle that must make or unmake the republic in which they live. It is only a question of salary which they consider. You say that a man should better himself, and if a better salary is offered him to take it. Not for all the combined salaries in the world would I accept a position where would have to advocate a principle that I thought would des'roy the liberties of my countrymen. There is something in life greater than money. When we again get the American people to believe this-and not until then -can we again have liberty in this and, and every man will have an opportunity to make a living without being deprived of it by the aggregation of selfish interests. The value of the debate yesterday was this: A steady representation has gone before the people of the United States that there was only \$8,000,000 of silver coined by the United States prior to 1873. But meeting face to face with a representative of the other side of the question, this debate now carries to he people of the United States the admitted fact that there was \$143,000.

000 of silver coined prior to 1873." Mr. Horr took up the question of the origin of the law of 1873. He said it was drafted after consulting a large number of experts, who were apt to know a little more about the money question than those who had never studied it at all. He denied that the bill had its origin in England or anywhere except in the brains of the people who were looking after the coinage interests of the United States.

"Every step taken in the incipiency of this matter was open as the light. Thousands of copies of the bill were sent broadcast to all parts of the country. No one tried to cover up the fact that the bill, as originally drafted by Knox and indorsed by Secretary Boutwell of the treasury, dropped the silver dollar piece of the United States and changed the unit of value. All the letters of the experts and the report of Mr. Knox were printed by orler of the senate."

Mr. Knox openly and squarely presented this bill to congress? It was eastern bar—while Bessemer and passed by a yea and nay vote. The senators from the Pacific slope for it, and Senator Sherman voted of 4,000,000 pounds copper up to 11 against it. The fifty-first congress died without action having been taken on the bill.

Mr. Harvey continued his line of attack on the honesty of the congress and its employes in 1873, referring particularly to the charges of corruption made by individuals and the press against George A. Bassett, clerk of the ways and means committee. The salary grab bill, which had to be repealed by force of public sentiment, was passed by the congress which demonetized silver. The people could understand a salary grab, but they could not understand a scientific spoliation of their rights. "To make plain how the fraud was practiced," continued Mr. Harvey. "I will read the sections as they stand in the law, and include the words which were erased from the bill surreptitiously in its passage.

Mr. Horr (interrupting)-By whom? What proof have you that any thing was erased?

Mr. Harvey-I will get to the proof of that a little later. As the bill passed both houses the unit was on gold and the free and unlimited coinage of both metals was provided for. But as enrolled the mints were closed to free and unlimited coinage of silver, except as to the trade dollar, afterwards abolished. The standard silver dollar was fraudulently omitted after the bill had passed both houses.

Mr. Horr-Upon the face of his own bill there is a proof that, to any man who has studied this question, is conclusive. The whole attempt to prove that any such bill ever went from the house and senate is false. Does any man in his senses believe that they ever undertook to give free coinage of silver to a standard dollar of 384 grains. The old dollar was not reinstated, but the silver dollar was reduced in weight from 4121/2 grains to 384 grains and made a subsidiary coin like all the other silver coins of the United States. On the request of Mr. Horr the debate was adjourned to 1 o'clock Saturday next.

Sentenced to Death by Recorder Goff. NEW YORK, July 19 .- Recorder Goff. in the court of general sessions vesterday, imposed the death sentence upon Maria Barberi, the young Italian woman who last Tuesday was convicted of the murder of her former lover, Domenico Cataldo. The week beginning August 19 was fixed for the execution.

Will Take Depositions in Philadelphia. CHICAGO, July 19. - Attorney-General Maloney intends going to Philadelphia next week to take depositions concerning the connection of the Fidelity company of that city, with the com-

panies comprising the Chicago Gas

trust. Invested by the Queen. London, July 19.-Henry Irving, the

actor; Walter Besant, the novelist, knighthood by the queen.

The Surveyor-General of California Over-

WASHINGTON, July 19.-The secretary of the interior yesterday directed that the survey of the rancho Buena Vesta, in San Diego county, Cal., made by Deputy Surveyor Treadwell, be approved. The surveyor-general had relected it for technical reasons.

Respited for Sixty Days, COLUMBUS, O., July 19. - Gov. McKinley yesterday afternoon granted a respite of sixty days to Isaac Edwards.

DUN'S COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

The News of the Week Not Entirely Encouraging-Signs of Midsummer Duli-ness-Money Abundant and the Volume of Exchange Nearly Equal to 1892-The Future Turns on Crops, and Crops Are Sald to be Fair

NEW YORK, July 20.-R. G. Dun & Co. in their weekly review of trade, issued

to-day, say: The week's news is not entirely encouraging, but is all the more natural because there are signs of midsummer dullness. Wheat prospects are not quite so good as last week, but still there are lower prices, as corn and cotton have been lowered. The exports of gold and the less favorable treasury returns for July are not unexpected, and mean nothing as to coming business. There is a perceptible decrease in the demand for most manufactured products, and the actual distribution to consumers naturally lessens in midsummer.

There are still numerous advances in wages, but strikes grow more nu-

merous and important. Money is still abundant, and while there is much more activity in commercial loans, it is not what would appear if all industries were fully employed. The volume of exchanges continues nearly as large as in 1892, because of the delay in spring operations, and though rapidly sinking to summer proportions, is 27 per cent. larger than last year.

The future turns on crops, and the market reflects a prevailing belief that the crops are to be fair. Stocks carried over are such that a vield of 7.000,000 bales cotton and 420,000,000 bushels of wheat would meet all needs, but lower prices prophesy larger yields, and of corn probably the largest on

Western receipts of wheat, not half last year's, express disappointment at prices, while exports for the week, about a quarter of last year's, show ing the situation with anxiety. Nor do British accounts indicate any anxiety about cotton, while efforts are reported by some American mills to sell part of the large stocks taken some months ago, apparently exceeding their needs for the year. If unfavorable to some speculators, these are cheering indications, for it is bet- 16 to 1, independently of the action of ter to have fair creps than to get higher prices for what remains.

products that some works forego the usual summer rest; and eastern furnaces soon to begin blast will add about 5,000 tons weekly to the produc-Yet the week has been in new busi-

ness the dullest since the rise in prices began, as many hesitate to buy after so great an advance. A few quotations have advanced-gray forge and debated in the senate for three shade weaker at Pittsburgh; but the days. It came to a vote in average of all prices is 1 per cent. senate January 10, 1871, higher for the week, and 28.3 per cent. higher than February 1.

Minor metals are stronger, with sales cents for lake, and tin very firm, in spite of a large visible supply.

Wool, which advanced in the first half of July, is now 7 per cent. higher than a year ago. Manufacturers do not support the advance, and are buying only for immediate needs; but holders, who have taken for weeks past several times the quantity consumed, are stiff. The opening of light-weight woolens has not been encouraging, as less demand and slightly lower prices appear, but highly encouraging as to worsteds, in which

there are numerous advances. Cotton mills continue to enjoy a large business, and several have advanced wages this week, but some strikes of considerable importance are threatened or in progress. The weaker tone for the material does not as yet affect prices of goods. New business in boots and shoes is limited.

Foreign trade continues unfavorable, with a decrease of 10 per cent. in exports this month, and an increase of 23 per cent. in imports.

Failures in eleven days of July show liabilities of \$3,503,982 this year, against \$2,630,306 last year. Failures for the week have been 256 in the United States, against 236 last year, and 39 in Canada, against 44 last year.

MORE COMPLICATIONS

Between the United States and Canada Growing Out of the Fisheries Question. DULUTH, Minn., July 20. - Word came rious encounter had just taken place Miss Williams. between American citizens and Canadian officers on Namokin lake, on the boundary line, and international complications are feared. The American | Yachts Overturned, Children Crushed and citizens are Emil Ames and William Sims, residents of Crane lake, and they have been placed under arrest and

they are now in confinement. The people of Crane Lake are greatly excited over the outrage, and the whole affair will be laid before the authorities at Washington. As near as can be learned, the trou-

taken to Fort Francis, Can., where

ble was brought about by the Canadian officials taking up and confiscating nets set in Namokin lake by the Arion Fish Co., on the ground that they were in Canadian waters.

Gold for Europe.

NEW YORK, July 20.-W. H. Crossman & Bro., of this city, state they will ship between \$750,000 and \$1,000,. 000 gold to Europe on the steamer Etruria to-morrow.

BACK FROM EUROPE.

Ex-Representative Outhwaite, of Ohio Home Again.

WASHINGTON, July 20.-Ex-Representative Outhwaite, of Ohio, who has ment yesterday. Mr. Outhwaite, who country, began operations yesterday. is a member of the board of ordnance and fortifications, attended his first board meeting in New York just before coming to Washington. He expressed himself as much pleased with here from Arlington a few days ago. home in Ohio to-night.

Gen. Ruggles Starts on His Inspection Tour. WASHINGTON, July 20.-Gen. Ruggles, adjutant-general of the army. left Washington yesterday for an inspection tour among army posts in the northwest. He will go directly to St. Paul and Minneapolis from Washing-

An Encouraging Increase. NEW YORK, July 20. - For the second week of July the Louisville & Nashville road earned \$374,415, an increase of \$93,795.

Gen. Schofield has reached St. Paul.

ton, then to Seattle, Wash.

FINISHED ITS WORK.

The National Silver Committee, Appointed at Memphis, Reports the Result of Its Labors-How it is Proposed to Promulthe Claims of the White Metal Before

the People. CHICAGO, July 20. - The national silver committee, composed of ope repreentative from each state and territory and appointed at the Memphis silver convention, finished its work yesterday. Judge Henry G. Miller, of Chicago, who is now acting as one of the referees of the Horr-Harvey debate, was selected as permanent chairman, and J. H. Acklen, permanent secretary. The following executive committee was named: A. J. Warner, Ohio; A. Walcott, Indiana; N. C. Blanchard, Louisiana; George F. Bowen, Chicago, and Judge A. J Rucker, Colorado.

Three bureaus for the dissemination of silver literature and the promulgation of the 16 to 1 idea will be established by the committee-one in Chicago, one in Nashville, Tenn., and the third in San Francisco. The follow-

ing resolutions were adopted: "Whether the single gold standard with increasing debt and consequent servitude for the masses of the people shall be made perpetual in this country, or whether the constitutional standard of gold and silver, with better prices for the products of labor, and safer conditions for business shall be restored, must be decided by the peo-

ple at the election in 1896. "The issue is between the gold standard, gold bonds and a contracting currency on the one side, and a bimetallic standard, no bonds and a sufficient currency on the other.

"Believing that the time has come when those who hold this issue to be paramount in importance to all other questions should make it a common cause, and should unite their efforts to secure the establishment of these printhat foreign dealers are not regard ciples, the executive committee appointed at the Memphis silver convention, June 12 and 13, 1895, earnestly

> "First-The organization of bimetallic leagues throughout the country, which all those who believe in the restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the existing ratio of any other nation, shall be invited to

Orders have so accumulated in iron "Second-That a com mittee of five be appointed to take charge of this movement, to provide and distribute literature, to place organizers and speakers in the field and otherwise to advance the cause of bimetallism as in their judgment they shall think best.

> "Third-Each member of the national committee is authorized to semay appoint in each district of his county and in each ward of an incorporated town or city three members to constitute a county committee, which committee shall organize bimetallic leagues. Where counties or states have already acted and organizations have been formed, said organizations shall be reorganized. The chairman of the respective county committees shail constitute a state committee."

AN APPALLING CRIME.

The Charred Bones of Minnie Williams Another of Holmes' Victims, Found in

CHICAGO, Ill., July 20.-Another appalling crime will be laid at the door of H. H. Holmes, the notorious insurance swindler and the alleged murcerer of the Pietzels. That Minnie Williams, of Fort Worth, Tex., met her death at the hands of Holmes there is scarcely a doubt. That she died in this city in a violent manner has been proven almost conclusively. Late last night the police found in a built by Holmes, and in which both he and the Williams girl lived, a quantity have been on a dress owned by Minnie Williams and a partly melted portion of a watch chain, which was positively identified as being the property of the girl. The chain was instantly recognized by C. E. Davis, who occupies a portion of the store formerly used by Holmes when he was in the drug business, as one that he had seen Miss Williams wear, and which he had on two separate occasions repaired for her. Davis also from Tower late last night that a se- those he had seen on a dress worn by

A TERRIFIC STORM.

Buildings Unroofed. St. Clair, Mich., July 20.-About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a terrific storm of wind struck here, approaching a hurricane in its velocity. Several yachts are said to have been overturned in the river, and two children were crushed under a falling chimney. They were the children of Wm.

The Hotel Cadillac was unroofed and the tower of the courthouse and city hall was wrecked and the roof lifted off. Trees and chimneys have been blown down and telephone and telegraph wires prostrated. Heavy damage to property is reported at

Courtright, Ont., across the river. The schooner Malta, consort of the steamer Maruba, was parted from the steamer and driven aground on a bar.

CANNING HORSE MEAT.

The Only Establishment of the Kind the Country Starts Up. PORTLAND, Ore., July 20.-The Western Packing Co.'s horse-meat canning u st returned from Europe, called on establishment at Linnton, the only Secretary Lamont at the war depart- one of the kind in existence in this The plant is equipped with about \$10,000 worth of machinery for slaughtering, packing and shipping meat. The first batch of horses were shipped

DANGEROUS STUFF.

Three Children Polsoned on Parls Green Near Hillsdale, Mich. HILLSDALE, Mich., July 19.-A week

ago Fred Whitney, a farmer, living four miles west of this cit;, put paris green on his potatoes. Since that time his three little children have been eating apples they had picked up in the potatoe patch. The 4-year-old daughter became very sick and died Thursday from the poison, as it is supposed. The other two children, a 6-year-old boy and an 8-year-old girl, are still alive. but the girl can not recover.

M'KINLEY'S CANDIDACY.

Little Prospect of a Revival of the Ultra

Protection Law. If the fate of William McKinley, Jr., as a candidate for the republican presidential nomination should depend on a tariff, he would get left by a large maand that the offenses of McKinley, as to be denied that the contrast is very great. We publish elsewhere a carefully prepared statement of the showing in a large number of protected industries since the Wilson bill became a same shops after the McKinley tariff went in force.

We shall not take an unfair advantage of the McKinlevites, however. We do not accept the maxim: Post hoc ergo propter hoc. These figures do not prove that the McKinley tariff was worse than the Wilson tariff, or that them was not sufficient to account for the industrial changes here recorded. There were other overruling causes, and among these the currency, or rather the credit question as dependent upon the currency question, was by far the most important. The Sherman act, so-called, by which four million five hundred thousand ounces of silver were bought each month and added to the fiat money of the country, shook confidence on both sides of the ocean in the standard of value. Gradually, but with increasing volume, capital was withdrawn from the country, taking the form of gold exports, which became so large that after this act had been in force two years and a half a genuine alarm filled the public mind. The panic of 1893 was the consequence. It came just at the right time

it was caused by the election of Cleveland and a democratic congress. They hoc propter hoc to the fullest extent, and they persuaded the workingmen of the country, who had lost employment and had had their wages cut down, that this was the true cause of Sherman act, they voted by over-

congress. It takes time to bring prosperity back after so rude a shock as that which the business of the country reapplied and the result was sure to follow. It has now come. The McKinleyites are trying, in a feeble way, to play their old trick over again. As they said before that the panic was caused by the apprehension of what the democrats would do, although they had actually done nothing, so they are saying now that the good times are caused by the hope of what the republicans will do, although they have actually done nothing, and there is no chance of their doing anything tariff-

wise for two years to come. This is an argument that will not bear close examination. It may serve for the campaign of this fall, but not stove in the three-story brick building | for next year. Long before the autumn at 701 Sixty-third street, which was of 1896 it will have worn out. Most likely the campaign of 1896 will turn on other questions than the tariff, but of charred bones, buttons known to if the tariff is then uppermost the ways provided it was favorable. They most effective battle cry will be to ing argument with the workingmen, and to a large extent with their employers also. In that case McKinley for a change-the same kind of a claimed to recognize the buttons as Lawrence, Harpster and Delano And, goods, textiles of all kinds; in short, everything that anybody wants if he smote it in 1890? If so, it can be Kinley its candidate next year.-N. Y.

Post. PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

-The Wilson tariff law is great yeast, to judge by the way wages are rising .- N. Y. World.

-If the reduction of the tariff under the Wilson bill has not been a leading factor in this wage-advancing movement, why is it that the advances have been confined in most part to our protected industries? Will some hightariff republican answer the question? -St. Louis Republic.

----Republican harmony in New York grows apace in the wrong direcgardless of consequences. Raines is The great question of tariff reform Oneida.-N. Y. Morning Journal.

were three days later surprised by an additional increase of fifteen per cent., gether. Tell it not to McKinley, for structive competition with foreign with their rank of his new duties. He will start for his About ten were killed yesterday as a it was under the Wilson law. The countries, which only benefits eastern same men had their wages reduced when the McKinley law was in operation.-Pittsburgh Post.

---What some of the glass manufacturers called a ruinous cut in the tariff en glass was made by the new tariff law, but we notice that the window glass trust, which controls eighty per cent. of the western output, has found in this lower tariff protection enough to justify a twenty-five per cent. marking up of prices. The trust's cry of ruin from tariff reduction was as work to the interests of the people.-Springfield Republican.

PROSPECT OF THE DEMOCRATS. Brilliant Successes in the Com-

ing Campaign. Everything is looking better and brighter for the democracy, and its chances of retaining control of the afcomparison of the apparent results of fairs of the country are undoubtedly his tariff and those of the present growing every day. Of course, the most prominent factor in this improvejority. A few weeks ago the McKin- ment of condition is the return of busiley organs were disconcerted to find ness prosperity, the apparent assurance that the silver question was the upper- of its continuance and the universal most thought in the public mind, be- recognition of the fact that this is due cause it had a tendency to hide the almost wholly to the eradication of benefactions of the tariff of 1890, and bad republican laws from the statutes the calamities of that of 1894. Now and to the wise and beneficent legisthe danger is that the contrast be- lation of the Fifty-third congress, contween them will become too glaring, trolled in both branches by the democratic party for the first time in althe chief engineer of the republican most forty years. The utter failure of defeats of 1890 and 1892, will be too the weak Strong administration in freshly brought to mind. For it is not New York city, emphasized by the bitter differences that divide the republican party in the Empire state, makes a great democratic victory in that state this fall a certainty. The only quesdustries, telling us how employment tion about it is the matter of the size has increased and how wages have ad- of the majority, and when New York vanced in protected manufacturing in- city is confidently claimed by upwards of seventy-five thousand for the demlaw, and the contrary effect in the ocratic ticket it will be seen that the majority in the state may rise to a very high figure.

The reckless partisanship which was projected into the New York constitutional convention, and which sought to render permanent the most outrageous gerrymander that has yet been attempted anywhere by imbedding it in the latter was better than the former. the organic law of the state, has The fact is that the difference between aroused great dissatisfaction among those fair-minded members of the republican party who have in New York so often evidenced their independence and integrity, so that this outrageous piece of partisanship will recoil violently upon its authors. It is not alone in New York that the situation looks hopeful. The serious divisions in Ohio and the great dissatisfaction prevalent against the republican legislature in Illinois, no less than the great internecine conflict now going on between Sir Matthew of the Mailed Hand, and the far-famed hog combine in Pennsylvania, give rise to much confidence of

republican defeat in all those states. Off years are always productive of surprises, and it is a curious fact that the party that has met reverses in the fall elections preceding presidential campaigns has for many years proved to enable the McKinlevites to say that | a sure winner in the ensuing contest. Traversing only the last dozen years will demonstrate this conclusively. In availed themselves of the maxim Post | 1883 New York and Ohio went heavily democratic. Then came Cleveland's first election. All the doubtful states went republican in the fall of 1887 excepting New York, and in that state occurred the great democratic split retheir sufferings. The workingmen sultant upon Henry George's camlect a chairman for each county in the | could not understand the mysteries of | paign, which rendered democratic state, and the chairman so selected | finance, and although the democratic | prospects discouraging. Then came party, under the lash of President Harrison's victory. In the fall of 1891 Cleveland, actually did the only thing as will be well remembered New York, that could possibly restore confidence Massachusetts and Iowa went demoand revive business, by repealing the cratic, clearing the way for the great victory that returned President Clevewhelming majorities for a republican land to the white house.

So that the early brightening of democratic prospects this year and the promise of democratic success this fall are inspiring harbingers of a great ceived in 1893, but the true remedy was | victory next year. - Detroit Free Press.

THEIR OWN MEDICINE.

Republicans Trying to Dodge Their Own The republican papers resisted the improvement in business as long as they were able. They were unwilling to admit that improvement was taking place. They made themselves ridiculous by calamity howls even after their

news columns announced the unmistakable improvement in business. Now that they deem it inexpedient longer to deny the fact, they insist that the

democratic party is not entitled to any credit for it. The new attitude is as untenable and inconsistent as the old one. Republicans have always maintained that whatever happened under republican rule was due to republican rule, alhave insisted that whatever occurs "let it alone." That will be the fetch- under a democratic administration is due to the acts of that administration, provided always it is in the nature of disaster. But these two will be unavailable, because he stands positions cannot be held together. They are absurd. If the repubchange that he made before. Es- licans are entitled to credit for pecially will he be committed to re- prosperity when they are in power, store and even increase the duties on so are the democrats under similar conwool, in accordance with the demands ditions. They held the democrats reof the wool-growing triumvirate, sponsible for a panic which began and ran much of its course before the demof course, any change in reference to ocrats had legislated at all. This was, wool must bring in corresponding of course, altogether unjust and unchanges in woolens, worsteds, mixed reasonable. But after the party had perfected all the legislation that it was able to perfect, republican papers and has a "pull" with the committee of politicians said the laws passed, esways and means. Does the republican pecially the tariff bill, would ruin the party want to wake up the spirit that country. They admit that the tariff bill cannot be changed for two years, pretty sure of doing it by making Me- but still they insist that it has had nothing to do with the return of prosperity. In saying this, they ignore or

repudiate the arguments which they have been urging for twenty years. Acute observers know very well that we were near a panic in February last, and that the action of the administration averted it. This action was denounced by republicans at the time, but business interests have been on the up-grade ever since. For this the democratic administration is entitled to the whole credit. To deny it is to cast reflection on one's own intelligence.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

Tariff Reform Necessary. On the tariff question Gov. Cultion. Fassett is "breaking chains" re- berson says, in his Bookhout letter: ready for the slaughter-house and should be resolutely pressed. The Coggeshall has no intention of being taxes levied by this system should be downed at the bidding of Warner Mil- 1:mited to the actual needs of governler and Hackett, even if his canvass | ment economically administered and shall elect a democratic senator in within these limitations the interests of Texas and her inexhaustible raw -The furnace men of the Illinois | material should be cared for. No good steel company, who were granted a can result to the people of Texas by ten per cent. increase of pay July 1, continuing high duties on manufactured articles and putting our raw material from which they are made on making twenty-five per cent. alto- the free list, and thus invite conmanufacturers. Until Texas engages more largely in manufactures than at present such a policy can be but hurtful to us, and in the interest of sections already enriched by protection. If in the present condition of the treasury it should be deemed unwise or inexpedient to attempt a further general revision in the near future inequalities should be adjusted by special laws.—St. Louis Republic.

-McKinley can hear a call for a speech further than any of the other groundless as its claims have been of candidates for president, but it remaking a suppression of competition mains to be seen if such a virtue is a winning one.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).

Ribbon trimmings for dresses are very daintily arranged in loops, bows, knots and rosettes. A convenient way of making these is to sew them firmly upon a bit of silk of the same color, sufficiently large to attach one or more safety pins, according to the size of the loop or rosette. These pins are sewed over and over to the edge of the silk backing. When worn they are simply pinned upon the dress, and can be removed at a moment's notice and without disturbing anything. In addition to this, the ribbon or velvet is not disfigured by pin-holes and spoiled, as is so often the case, after two or three wearings. Little economies of this sort are evidences of good sense. It is

or her ribbons. A quaint and pretty waist is of black glace silk, with very large puffed sleeves. A collar, square yoke and shoulder ruffles are made of the finest, sheerest white linen lawn, with real' Valenciennes lace around the edge of the ruffle. The yoke portion is shirred from side to side on the drawstrings, and bands of velvet, with rosettes at either side, cover the shirrings.-N. Y. Ledger.

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gant woman who sticks pins in a new

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